

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 11TH, 1893.

NUMBER 40

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gilliaty, Hanky, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are now in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coml.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.

Coml.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 23, Largo da Carioca. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canele. English service: at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Portuguese service: at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesday—E.A. TILLY and M. NOEL DI CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 13 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Baixo de Capuena No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 7.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class at 12.30 p.m. Holy Scriptures, at 5.30 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN ANTHEROY.—Rua de S. José No. 25. Divine Service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Thursday at 7.30.

SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 31, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: Office and residence: Rua 1ª de Março No. 59, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 19 1ª de Março. 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 0566.

Dr. R. W. Emerson, American dentist, Rua de Gonçalves Dias 74. Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Dr. J. J. Marchant, Dentist, will treat the English-speaking people of this city on very moderate terms at his new offices, No. 31, Gonçalves Dias, where he is fully prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession.

Emilia Böhm, German qualified nurse from the Charité Hospital, Berlin; 61, Rua Santa Alexandrina, Rio Comprido.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—*Salvage House and Institute*—No. 1, Travessa do Alvarado, Rua do Livramento, Suíça.—Bible services: In English on Sundays at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and large Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 36 Rua da Assembleia.—H. L. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, and bibles, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—KOKOOL.—14 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*First and Reading Room*—133, rua do Saute, 14 floor: Heavy bookcases, Mission. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.

FLINT & Co.

68 Broad St., New York
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.

Represented by

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL paid up 500,000\$000

RESERVE FUND 54,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1ª

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director,
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186,

Cable address:—“CIP”—São Paulo.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107

(P.O. Box 1154)

Rio de Janeiro

General and Commission Merchants

Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

(P. O. BOX 139)

SANTOS

RUA FLORENCIO DE ABREU, 9

P. O. BOX 172

S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BORTHES & Co., L'd., London.

Idem.

Cardiff.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,

Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.

also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of “Cory's Merthyr” is always on hand.

Cable address: “NAIAD”
{ Rio
Santos
São Paulo

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 160,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1892.

For further particulars apply to their Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PROMENADE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the train-car, line from the town (Passeio Marítimo, via do Rio de Janeiro) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the bay and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Finest air, temperate bathing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

TELEPHONE 3018.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

(Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1868.

Reorganized 1870.

Engravers and Printers of

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES,

WITH SPECIAL SAFETY FEATURES IN PREVENTING COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHING AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Know Carls, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

ING. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1830)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges, and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 58, Rua 1ª de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1ª de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea. net weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great heaving power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the times after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent dynamite caps and Blackford's patent use. For further information and prices, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom,

Rio de Janeiro.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$153,000,000—Surplus \$31,000,000.
Branch Office in Brazil:
Rua da Alfandega No. 1, corner 1° de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:
Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Azevedo Macedo, Medical-Director.

Carlos Pereira Leal, Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co. CURITIBA (BRASIL) and BUENOS AYRES.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaíso
Exporters and Commission Merchants.

Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté
(Paraguay Tea.)

AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS.

Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world,
Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 of
March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM- PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £480,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

of London. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
and offers every kind of reinsurance rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelária.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital £2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Stourmouche.

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Sarauá.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIM'D

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 12, Rua 1° de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500
Reserve fund £670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottom.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1836

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Sarauá.

Banks.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000

Realized do " 900,000

Reserve fund " 800,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo,

Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief lines of Europe.

Also on:

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London, E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 500,000
Reserve fund " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Draws on Head Office, and Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Also on:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Bernhart, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Banco Generale and Agencies ITALY.

The Bank of New York, NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice on for fixed periods, and transacts
every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg."

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calça 108.)

Branch-office in São Paulo

(Calça 320.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Deutsche
Gesellschaft, Berlin, } and corres-
Norddeutsche Bank in } pondents.
Hamburg, Hamburg, }
M. A. von Rothschild }
Söhne, Frankfurt a M. }

England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
International Bank of London, Limited
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London }

France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris,
Heine & Co., Paris }

Spain..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,
Belgium..... { H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp,
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, }

Italy..... { Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents,
Ménicoffre & Co., Naples. }

Portugal..... { Banco Lixian & Agres and corres-
pondents. }

United States.... G. Amslack & Co., New York.

Uruguay..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo,
L. B. Supervielle, do }

Argentina..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres,
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do. }

and any other countries

Opens accounts current;
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time,
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger, —Nielsen,
Directors.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches

and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG,

nachf.,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. Grant Brosen & Co., GENOA,

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlery and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresco No. 8.

Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.

R. J. CALLANDER, C. E.

OFFICE AT MESSRS. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Locators and Construction of Railways, Reservoirs and
Irrigation works, Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc.,
and Power work of every description carried out in accor-
dance with government requirements.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other
languages.
In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also
the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

Agent, João M. G. dos Santos.



EUREKA LODGE
No. 3

The regular sessions of the
above [] are held at the Masonic
Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on
the second and fourth Saturday
of every month at 8 p.m.
All Reg. F., and A. M. S. are requested to at-
tend in regalia.

By Ord. The Sec.

GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER

10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1°

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 22. Cable address: WYSARD.

General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

COFFEE CULTURE

in Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work.
Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres each are
offered in exchange for manual labor.

NINETY THOUSAND ACRES

of the first quality terra roxa coffee lands in the county of
Araucária, on the Jacaré river, are to be had for the
cultivation of them in coffee, a half interest in each farm
given to the farmers who will work them. Address:

THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY

Rua Direita No. 2

Care of S. Paulo, Brazil

J. W. COACHMAN,

Supr.

FRENCH WINES

CLARET

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.

Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS aîné, Bordeaux, for the
sale of table wines.

All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or
barrels

ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES

Rua do Carmo 14,

Rio de Janeiro.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Ameri-
can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atherton's, Fiesse & Lubin's and Royal

Perfumeries and Parf's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79

RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers

and sailing vessels.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: \$35.00 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2.00 direct (paid when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 11th, 1893.

We are under many obligations to the friends, among them many Brazilians of good standing, who have taken the trouble during the past few days to express their entire agreement with the position we have taken, particularly in the controversy which had been forced upon us by one of the organs of the government. While we can not hesitate to meet the false accusations of such a sheet, for we are wholly within our rights in doing so, we deem it advisable to refrain from pushing the discussion into matters which it is inopportune for us to discuss at such a time. We appreciate the confidence and support of these friends, but they will excuse us, we are sure, if we do not publish communications which will serve only to embitter the controversy.

The *Pais* of the 7th, in making a brief and unfair quotation from our last issue in regard to the possibility of anarchy in this city, evidently with the object of exciting a feeling of hostility against this paper, asks us what the governments of foreign nations would do to the strangers who dared to write such comments. That depends, neighbor, on the possible existence of newspapers mean and ignorant enough to do what you are trying to do. An honest, impartial opinion is generally respected in all civilized countries, but it sometimes occurs that a chauvinist rises up and, by garbling extracts and distorting statements, induces the populace, or the authorities, to drive the inconvenient stranger away. If that is your purpose in regard to ourselves, you are at liberty to begin proceedings as soon as your ideas of propriety will permit. Your comments on the action of certain foreign legations, and your denial of the contingencies provided for by them, fully warranted the criticism published in these columns. Our statements were true in every particular, and you know it. If you desire a stronger statement than we felt at liberty to make, then permit us to refer you to a speech a few years ago by the late Visconde de Pelotas, one of your most distinguished military officers, in which he protested before the Senate against the methods commonly employed to fill the ranks of the army. He charged that the recruits came largely from criminals because it was a common practice to allow a sentenced criminal to enlist instead of serving out his sentence. He desired, what all great military leaders have always favored, that the army should be composed of the best material the country affords. Can the *Pais* affirm that this has been the case thus far in Brazil? We have spoken frankly on this point because it involves a question of serious importance to the foreigners residing in this capital. We are not partisans, nor are we inimical to the country and its institutions. It is our first and constant wish that this country may enjoy the fullest measure of peace and prosperity, and that there may always subsist the most perfect confidence between the citizens of the country and ourselves. But this does not imply that we are to live here like those who hear not and see not, nor does it imply that we can not protest against that which injures us, or protect ourselves against that which threatens our lives.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed on the 3rd, to which a postscript was added on the morning of the 5th relative to an engagement on the Saúde water front, during which a considerable number of shots fell in the city. One of these, a Whitworth 4-inch shell, caused much damage to the building occupied by our press.

The 4th passed quietly and without any incident of importance both in the city and on the bay, with one exception. The news that an accord had been arranged, through the mediation of the foreign powers possessing a naval force in the harbor, and to the effect that the city would not be bombarded nor provocation given therefor, had caused a return of confidence and a very general feeling of security. The banks and business-houses were again open, coffee shipments were made, activity prevailed in the custom-house, and the streets were again full of people. No matter what steps were taken to overcome the revolt, it was universally believed that the city would be protected from harm.

During the day, however, it was observed from the foreign squadron that a new battery was being planted on the hill back of the S. Bento monastery, in a place overlooking the *trapiches* and Saúde anchorages. So incredible did it appear that the government would thus break its agreement not to provoke the insurgents into a bombardment of the city, that three independent investigations were made, and with the result that an American, an English and a French officer reported the new battery to be a fact. A conference followed, which resulted in the opinion that this open infraction of the accord rendered it impossible for the foreign fleet to interfere with the insurgents, should they attack the city. In addition to this, a protest from a prominent English commercial house was sent to the British legation in regard to this same battery, by which the foreign ministers were apprised of the infraction of the accord so recently agreed upon. A knowledge of these facts is necessary, inasmuch as the official organs of the government have sought to throw blame upon the foreign fleet for not interfering in the attack made the next morning. It has been overlooked that the government was equally bound with all others to observe the terms of the accord, and that its failure to carry out its agreement violated the accord and rendered it impossible for the foreign naval vessels to act. It must be remembered that it is the business of naval officers to study the usages and rules which govern international intercourse in war as well as in peace, and their action in a case like this would in all probability be based on well established precedents. In all probability, also, the commander of the insurgent fleet was not slow to discover the mistake of Vice President Floriano, and saw the advantage it gave him.

In pursuance of what appears to be a misconception on the part of the signers, or it may be in connection with the effort made to create discord among the foreign representatives here, the following declaration of the South American representatives was today drawn up and sent out for publication:

The undersigned consider it their duty to declare:

1st, That they took no part in the agreements, conferences, etc., which, according to the press and public rumor, have been made and held among members of the diplomatic corps;

2nd, That of the special agreement mentioned in the notice given to foreigners by the minister plenipotentiary of England and chargé d'affaires of France, offering them the protection of the forces belonging to the foreign fleet on Palace Square, in case there should be scenes of anarchy and pillage, they were informed only through the press; and,

3rd, That of other agreements connected with the present political situation in Brazil, they have only been informed through the special courtesy of H. E. the minister of England.

Rio de Janeiro, October 4th, 1893.

G. A. SEDANE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru;

AGUSTIN ARROYO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Argentina;

M. R. LIRA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili;

ISAAC TANAYO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia;

J. VASQUEZ SAGASTUME, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay.

This declaration has enabled the semi-official press to continue their criticisms of the foreign representatives who have tried to protect this city through such an accord as would permit them to use the foreign naval forces represented here. It has been suggested more than once that the foreign republics should unite in the defence of the government, and it may be that some such idea is behind this protest. We are inclined to think, however, that the gentlemen in question were animated by a perfectly natural feeling of pique over a matter affecting foreign interests, in which they were not consulted. It is certain, we may be permitted to say, that the diplomats interested had no intention to offend their col-

leagues; they acted separately simply because their decisions required a naval force to back them up, and this was the only reason why others not having naval vessels in port were not invited to take part in the conferences.

On the morning of the 5th, soon after 7 o'clock, a part of the insurgent fleet drew up in front of the Saúde trapiches and sent two launches to the D. Pedro II docks after the coasting steamer *Barão de S. Diogo* which was discharging there. The launches succeeded in removing the steamer from the pier, but owing to the breaking of a cable were unable to secure the prize. Fire was promptly opened on the launches not only with small arms, but with cannon by the new battery and the S. Bento battery. The larger vessels supporting the raid, including the *Trigino* and *Jupiter*, then opened fire on the batteries, about 8 o'clock, and for a few minutes a perfect storm of shot and shell swept over the Saúde and the city beyond. It was the hottest engagement which has thus far been experienced. And the most singular feature of the whole affair is that not a soldier has been reported hurt! The fire directed at the two batteries on the hill led to some slight damage in the city, as nearly all the firing on both sides is high. Perhaps a majority of the discharges, both of cannon and small arms, is made without an effort to take careful aim. The soldier who blew his own hat off, is not an isolated case; a very large percentage of the shots fired are wasted far above the enemy. It is of course charged that the insurgents fired maliciously into the city, but of this there is no certain proof. The shell which struck our premises was fired at the S. Bento battery, and nearly all the places struck were more or less in line with the two batteries which provoked the engagement.

The panic following this unexpected bombardment was widespread, but owing to the early hour it was not as violent as that of the 26th ult. All the principal business houses and banks were promptly closed, and copies of the following note, addressed to Mr. Crutshley, were rapidly circulated among the English commercial houses of the city:

Sir.—As there seems every probability of hostilities continuing between the government and the insurgents to-day, I should be glad if you would kindly advise British subjects to close their establishments and to retire to places of safety. No time should be lost. Yours faithfully, Hugh Wyndham.

Happily no further hostilities occurred, beyond the almost daily firing in Niteroi. The care taken by the British minister, however, to keep his countrymen advised of possible risks can not be too highly praised. If a mistake is to be made it is better to have it on the side of precaution, than that of indifference and neglect, and this we believe will be the opinion of every British resident in Rio de Janeiro—except, perhaps, those who are on such intimate terms with the *Pais* office.

The 6th passed without any incident of importance, other than the renewal of the accord for the protection of the city from bombardment, the Vice-President giving orders for the removal of the artillery from the batteries which have done so much to provoke the firing on the city. The semi-official press was not at all gracious in its announcement of this fact, but the government is entitled to due credit for at last seeing that an accord must be respected by both sides in order to be binding on both sides. In announcing the accord, one of the government organs of the 7th said:—"In obedience to a necessary plan at this moment, the government yesterday removed the artillery from all the fortified points of the shore line. It seems, therefore, that the promises made will now be observed and the squadron will not again fire upon this capital." The irritation shown over the necessity of treating with the insurgents may be excusable, perhaps, for it is a phase in every movement of this character in every country.

As soon as the necessary assurances were received as to the observance of the new accord, the business houses were quietly informed that they could re-open their doors without further risk. In the afternoon a reconnoitering party discovered the insurgent steamer *Pallas* at the Gavea. A report was current earlier in the day that the insurgent steamers had arrived at Sepetiba, were they intended to land troops brought up from the south. Detachments from the garrison were promptly sent out to Santa Cruz, near Sepetiba, to watch the coast and oppose the landing of men at that place. There was again some firing

between the insurgents and land forces in Niteroi. In the evening the Petropolis train returned with the news that the insurgents had taken possession of the railway track to Petropolis. As the telegraph line had been cut, no definite news was obtainable.

The uncertainties connected with the railway to Petropolis, which is so largely used by the business men of this capital, and unusually heavy firing across the bay in Niteroi, rendered the 7th a day of anxiety and excitement. Business houses were again open, but very little business could be done. The mistaken policy of the government in suppressing news made it difficult to find out just what had occurred on the Petropolis line, and preparations were made by some to make the journey via Entre Rios. According to information subsequently received, the insurgents captured the Mauá station on the morning of the 5th or 6th, together with a supply of provisions and the steamers *Petropolis*, *Bento Martins*, *Príncipe* and *D. Cadinho*. Later they effected a landing at other points along the coast of the upper bay, where they cut the telegraph line and alarmed the railway officials into a suspension of traffic. It does not appear that any effort was made to retain possession of any point on the railway. Traffic was opened with Petropolis to-day.

In Niteroi a general engagement occurred between a part of the fleet and the land forces. Through the kindness of a friend, who personally visited the place and conversed with soldiers and residents we are able to state that the Armazão as far back as the Laboratory, is in the possession of the insurgents. The farthest point occupied by a picket of the land forces, is a point in the road (Rua Santa Clara) at the Laboratory. The marines frequently come over the hill to the Laboratory to fire on the picket, while the land forces stationed in an entrenchment in Rua da Gloria, about three minutes walk from the ferry station, make it a practice to fire on every launch that passes between the vessels and the Armazão ships. These attacks are the cause of the frequent bombardments of which we hear so much. They are generally provoked, and are confined to an effort to dislodge the land forces gathered at the approaches to the Armazão. As for the destruction to property, it is very small in comparison to the vivid descriptions given in the press. In the firing on Saturday afternoon the *Javary* and *Guanabara* used their large guns, and further damage must have been effected by the shells fired at the small battery in Rua da Gloria. A few shots were fired at the fleet from Santa Cruz and Lage during the firing on Niteroi, but without effect. The *Sete de Setembro* is still aground in front of Niteroi, and has been nearly abandoned.

Sunday was a day of rest and peace on all sides. Seeing that the artillery had been removed from Castle hill, the *Trigino* came over and made fast to one of the maul-of-war boats in front of Largo do Paço, and was an object of intense curiosity all day. There was considerable activity among the steam launches of the fleet, particularly in connection with Fort Villegagnon. At night considerable curiosity was aroused by the circumstance that the Gloria search light was kept steadily on Villegagnon, as though some hostile movement were about to be undertaken at that point.

The surprise of Monday morning was the white flag of the revolutionists flying over Fort Villegagnon. It was known, of course, that the sympathies of the garrison were with their comrades, and that if forced to take sides they would most probably join the fleet. The fort includes the marine barracks, containing about 700 men. From good authorities we are informed that it is well provided with modern guns and possesses two powerful guns on the parapet facing the harbor entrance.

Having maintained neutrality for over a month, in spite of the efforts on both sides to secure his adhesion, the public had begun to believe that Admiral Saldanha da Gama would be able to maintain his independence to the end. According to one report the government refused to pay the garrison what money was due the men, while another says that the water supply of the fort was cut off the preceding night for the purpose of forcing its garrison to declare for either one side, or the other. In either case, compulsion only served to carry the fort over to the insurgents, together with the ablest naval officer in the service, the

fortifications of Ilha das Cobras, the Ilha das Enxadas naval school and two small naval vessels, the *Liberdade* and the *Aprendiz Maranhão*. The gain is a most important one for the insurgents, as Villegaignon is only three-quarters of a mile from the war arsenal, about a mile from the postoffice and less than two miles from the city hall, while Ilha das Cobras is separated from the mainland by only a narrow channel and completely commands the water front at the marine arsenal and custom-house. The addition of 700 men to the fleet is also a factor which cannot be ignored, for it will enable the insurgents to assume the offensive at points where they have thus far been unable to land.

From early morning throughout the day the steam launches of the insurgents were busily engaged in transferring men to the vessels of the fleet and in carrying orders to and fro. The garrison was also busy strengthening the walls with sand bags, and in making preparations for the impending duel with the other forts. It was announced that a bombardment would occur in the afternoon, and a warning was sent out from the British legation to that effect, but it did not occur, perhaps because the defensive preparations were not complete. Many business houses closed at midday, owing to an impression that the city might suffer injury from the bad gunnery of Santa Cruz.

About midday on Monday an incident occurred at the temporary barracks in the Gloria market, which not only proves the statements made in these columns, but gives cause for much concern as to a danger much nearer and more terrible than the insurgent fleet. Two battalions of the national guard, the 4th and 10th, occupied the barracks together, and for some unexplained reason they quarreled. Instead of having it out with their fists, they began firing upon each other and even fighting with clubbed guns. A great part of the two battalions ran, while their more infuriated comrades fought with murderous desperation. It was reported in the city that twenty to thirty men were killed, but the *Revista* mentions only six men wounded, one of which died. The neighbors and the friends of the men state that a considerable number of killed and wounded was taken away from the place. There was a great alarm in the vicinity and along the Cattedra for a time, but order was soon restored, *vivas* for the republic were given, and the incident was forgotten. While the row was in progress one of the insurgent launches steamed over from Villegaignon to investigate and fired a shot or two over the place.

On Tuesday (10th) Vice-President Floriano gave us another surprise in the shape of an electoral manifesto, advising the country that to-day begins the canvass for the congressional elections of the 30th, and calling upon the people to show their patriotism by going to the polls and voting, in spite of the insurrection now in progress. The advice is certainly good, providing the elections are free and the people are prepared to settle all questions at issue intelligently and finally. As it would be wholly improper to carry on an electoral canvass during a state of siege, it is presumed that martial law, which expired yesterday, will not again be declared.

The prominent incident of the day, however, was an artillery duel between the forts at the harbor entrance on the one side, and Villegaignon and a part of the fleet on the other. Firing began about 4.45 p.m. and continued until about 6.30. The day was cloudy and smoke frequently covered the forts so completely that the effects of the shots could not easily be determined. The *Aguadabán* went much closer to the forts on this occasion, but her firing was still much too high. This in fact was the fault of all the gunners, most of the shots from the heavy guns on the outside forts passing completely over Villegaignon into the anchorage beyond. The *Javary* was again unmanageable and made little use of her heavy guns. The *Trayana* kept back, as usual, but made good use of her splendid guns. The best gunnery of the day was admitted to be that of Villegaignon, which succeeded in putting several shells fairly within Santa Cruz. One shot also went through the walls into Lage. The *Aguadabán* received a solid shot against her heavily armored side, but we were unable to find out to which fort it belonged. Villegaignon, also, had a shot just under her walls, but it is not known whether any damage resulted. All considered, the

waste of powder and ball was enormous, and the situation remained unchanged.

As we go to press the report is current that the *Marillio Dias* slipped by the forts night before last and is now safely within the harbor. The *Cidade do Rio* also says that not only is Desterra in the hands of the revolutionists, but that Col. Serra Martins was brought up on the *Pallas*, landed at Sepetiba, and is now a prisoner at Santa Cruz. If this is really true, the government should not keep the news secret a moment longer, for it must soon be known to every one.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The state of siege has been extended in Argentina.

—This is how the *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires walks into the literary *artigos de fundo* of the *Times* of Argentina:—

—The Montevideo customs receipts for September amounted to \$690,515.68 from imports, and \$48,734.14 from exports.

—The August receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$672,526.83 from imports and \$41,182.67 from exports.

—The gold premium has fallen several points in Buenos Aires since the subsidence of the revolutions in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fé.

When the state of siege is raised and the newspapers are permitted to abuse the government, perhaps they will return to the piping times of peace among themselves.

—Our lively little weekly contemporary, the *Engenhador* of Buenos Aires, has had to suspend its publication for a week, not on account of having shined against the state of gag, but because all its working staff were drafted for the national guard.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The interventor in the province of Santa Fé has issued a decree, ordering the dissolution of the various gun clubs in the colonies and prohibiting the formation of new ones. These clubs are principally formed of Swiss and Germans.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The new telegraph line between Buenos Aires and Valparaíso will in all probability be completed and opened to public service by the end of the present year. This new line will make connection with the existing line owned by the Central and South American Cable Co., and the public will greatly benefit thereby.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The streets are so deserted now by day and night that they remind us of the plague year, 1890. The citizen soldiers who are now learning the goose-step instead of being at their daily occupations at desk and counter, are most decidedly misshapen. Even the ladies appear to have given up shopping; and when it comes to this the times must be out of joint indeed.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—Telegrams from Montevideo inform us that at a meeting held in the house of Gen. Leon in that city to support the candidature of General Tajes, several generals and an infinite number of colonels and all the superior officers were present. That is just the sort of Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and other South American cities. The generals, an infinite number of colonels and all the superior officers are constantly interfering in affairs that should not at all concern them.—*Southern Cross*, Sept. 29.

—The new political system in Argentina is certainly peculiar. The people of a province submit to bad and dishonest government, with no assistance from the courts and no result at the ballot-box, until their patience is completely exhausted. A revolution then breaks out, the corrupt government is overthrown, and a new administration is placed in power. The national government then steps in (having kept at a distance during the struggle), appoints an "interventor," turns out the reform government, and proceeds to assist the thieves to regain their old places. It is a novel system, surely!

—The death among the herds in the west of the province of Buenos Aires is considerable, due to the long drought, as the grass has not yet had time to grow to any considerable extent since the last rains, and in many estancias all hands are busy skinning the dead animals. Slowly, but surely, the locust is appearing in several parts of the provinces of Santa Fé and Buenos Aires, and a considerable amount of damage has already been caused to the crops. Fortunately, the wheat and linseed crops will not suffer much damage, as they are well advanced, but the outlook for maize is far from reassuring.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—*El Argentino* has fallen foul of the recently born English newspaper in this city, the *Times* of Argentina, on account of certain leading articles which our native colleague takes to be insulting to the country, its laws and institutions. One of these objectionable leaders, and the one least to the taste of *El Argentino*, was entitled "Cosmic Law,"—a long jumble of abstractions and senile chimeras, that should not be taken seriously. We beg to inform *El Argentino* that the article in question belongs to that school of literature which Carlyle called inspired gruel, and is besides a manifest and awkward plagiarism of the dream of Tennyson for the federation of the races.

—Yesterday's telegrams announce that the revolted vessels *R. Pallas* and *Pallas* have succeeded in taking the port of Desterra, capital of Santa Catharina state, the garrison and people of which have now declared a their favor. This is considered as an important triumph for the federal cause. There has been fierce skirmishing on the frontier, with the usual contributions as to the results. The frontier town of San Engenio is full of the wounded of both parties, it is said there are nearly 800 under attendance. The squadron on the Upper Uruguay remains near. There have been important losses recently on both sides.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 3.

—The Brazilian warship *Troiscentos*, lying in this port, has been shelled on the main deck, to answer falling on the heads of the revolutionists, who are said to be cruising around outside in the *Republica*. Up to the present the latter has not yet entered the port, but it will be interesting to note her movements. The steamer *Dutrois* is still detained here by orders of the Oriental government, at the request of the Brazilian minister, and the gunboat *Nereia* is lying alongside her with provisions to be taken on board. The question of disembarking the officers of the authorities, but in case the more powerful *Republica* turned up, the question might be raised on a different footing, as it is difficult to see what the oriental authorities have to meddle in the matter at all for.—*Montevideo correspondence* (Sept. 20) of *Buenos Aires Review*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Gazeta* of Rio Claro, S. Paulo, has suspended publication.

—The *Diário de Santos* says that eighteen captured sailors who had assisted in scuttling the *Centaura*, have been released.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro telegraphs to the government that in the firing at the Armação on the 7th the only man killed was a civilian.

—The federalist party in Maranhão has nominated Dr. Gomes de Castro for a national senatorship. The candidate is a conservative of the old school, once famous for eloquence.

—The Barra Grande fort at Santos is now armed with 8 cannon, which are said to be in good condition and well provided with ammunition. On the Barra beach 11 cannon have also been mounted.

—The Barão de Lucena is a senatorial candidate in Pernambuco. In view of the record which he made as minister, it would be eminently wise to keep him out of public life just a little while longer.

—It is reported from Buenos Aires that 500 Castillistas had crossed over into the Argentine province of Corrientes to escape from the federalists. These were probably the fugitives from Itaipu.

—At the senatorial election to be held in Minas Geraes on the 30th inst., the candidates are Dr. Americo Lobo, whose term now expires, and Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Chaves, who belonged to the chamber of deputies.

—The steamer *Pinho* arrived at Victoria on the 5th inst. from Buenos Aires with a cargo composed of 180 head cattle, 200 sheep, 40 hogs, 1,000 hales of *Arara* wool, 586 bags of Indian corn, 500 bags of flour and 100 bags of bran.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 2nd inst., published in the *Times* of Argentina, says that "the government is concentrating its forces upon Porto Alegre, Pelotas and Rio Grande, abandoning Bagé, Jaguarão, and other parts of the Uruguayan frontier."

—The commander of the 3rd (Bahia) military district telegraphs to Marshal Floriano that the municipal government of Santa Cruz Barcellos promises to support the government. Can any one explain to us why this message was not sent through the governor of the state?

—Governor Brito, of Goyaz, was very kindly of fered his services to the government—up there in Goyaz, of course. If Castilo ventures up there with his fleet, he will be repelled promptly. There has been no alteration in public order up there, especially at Bão Vista.

—The situation across the bay in Niteroi has become most critical. The people are unable to purchase fresh beef as this article of food is reserved for the military. Jerk beef is scarce and dear, as are beans, farinha, and other necessities. The country furnishes comparatively nothing.

—The headquarters of the 5th military district has been transferred to Paranaguá. The new commander of the district, Gen. Argollo, was in Santos on the 6th with his staff, and it was said that he would leave for Paranaguá on a chartered foreign vessel. It is not stated why the headquarters of this district were removed from Santa Catharina.

—Private letters from the towns up country state that provisions are becoming scarce and very dear. It proves what we have so often observed in these columns that Brazil depends largely upon the outside world for her daily food. If there were no small farmers, the production of food crops would be increased, and the country would be the stronger for it.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

We clip the following telegrams from a Buenos Aires exchange. They are a little "mixed" to be sure, likewise somewhat contradictory, but it is possible that they may not be wholly destitute of information. The Uruguayan dispatch in particular is interesting, from which we learn that Gen. Lima's foot cavalry had outmarched Salgado's "well-mounted forces" and killed 400 of them.

Artigas, 26.—Saravia and Salgado are retreating towards Itaipu, pursued by three columns of government forces commanded by Lima, Machado and Italo.

San Engenio.—On the morning of the 27th the town of San Juan Baptista was attacked by the Federalists and defended by 1400 men under the command of Col. Castro. After four hours' fighting the Federalists took possession of the town.

Uruguayana.—Pinheiro telegraphs that after twenty days' hot pursuit of Salgado's forces well mounted, he had overtaken them at the Paso Mariano, and killed 400 of the enemy. Lima and Pinheiro's men were cavalry on foot, but, even so, they marched much faster than the enemy on horseback.

Montevideo.—The Federalists have gained two important victories and taken the town of Itaipu. There were many killed and wounded, as is usual in all battles fought between Brazilians. The Brazilian forces, under the command of General Salgado, on September 26, staid that the General's Saravia and Salgado had completely routed, near Bagé, the government forces commanded by Lima and Machado! They captured numerous prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The enemy lost 200 men in killed and wounded.

RAILROAD NOTES

—An extraordinary general meeting of the Brazil Great Southern Railway Company was held at Winchester House, London, September 15th, for the purpose of confirming a resolution authorizing the directors to create and issue debentures, providing for the payment of principal sums not exceeding in the whole £1,000,000, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, such debentures to constitute a charge upon property of the company for the time being, subject only to the existing mortgage debentures of the company.

—It seems to be the settled purpose of the tramway companies of this city to make travel as inconvenient as possible. As soon as the passenger traffic was reduced by the exodus from the city, they promptly reduced the number of trips, thus continuing the delays during certain hours of the day and compelling passengers to stand on the footboards as before. It appears to be the idea of these managers that there is an extra profit in overloading their tram-cars, forgetting that the wear and strain upon their animals and rolling stock will more than counterbalance the gain from extra earnings per trip.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—Among the passenger arrivals here a few days since on the Royal Mail steamer *Trent* was the new matron engaged in London for the Strangers' Hospital, Miss Emily Aston. She is a certificated nurse of many years' experience and has already had valuable foreign experience at Colombo and Gibraltar. She comes to Rio with the very highest testimonials and will, we are sure, win the highest appreciation from our colony in the humane work to which she is devoting her life. She was accompanied by another certificated nurse, Miss Emmeline Gibbons, who comes to join the regular nursing staff of the Hospital.

—Our friends must permit us to again call their attention to the needs of the Strangers' Hospital. The year thus far has been exceptionally healthy and the Hospital has therefore had very few patients. Those who have not sent their annual subscriptions for the current year (July to June) should do so at once, as it is desirable to begin the hot season with ample funds for every emergency. The friends of the institution can also render it good service by recommending non-subscribers to go there for surgical operations, as it is particularly well located for cases of this character. The Hospital is also in need of further donations to increase its facilities and improve its grounds. Old residents of Rio now residing abroad can not do better homage to "a land long syne" than by sending in a good round donation to the Strangers' Hospital.

LOCAL NOTES

—Col. Luiz Mendes de Moraes has been relieved of the command of the military college.

—When the *Carlo R.* reached Genoa the deaths from cholera on the outward and homeward voyages had reached a total of 144.

—It was telegraphed to Buenos Aires that the foreign squadron interfered in the engagement at the custom-house on the 25th ult.

—Gen. Estevão José Ferraz, ex-commander of the national guard of this city, is a candidate for the vacancy in the senate for the federal district.

—The government has placed a search-light at the Ponta do Cajá, in addition to those located at the Gloria and the harbor entrance.

—The past month has given us a good object lesson in regard to the foreign population of this city. The streets are full of foreign flags, hoisted for the purpose of protection in case of disorder.

—The continued rains in this city and vicinity are causing much comment. It has been many years since Rio has been favored with so many rainy days at this season.

—The United States cruiser *Newark* left New York on the 26th ult. with instructions to make the voyage to Rio de Janeiro in about 15 days. She is due here, then, either to-day or to-morrow.

—Another death ship. The *Romus*, which was repulsed from Brazil, has arrived at Tenerife, having had 123 cases and 63 deaths of cholera on board. Humanity suggests there is something at fault here.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 3.

—Orders were issued on the 6th forbidding any one to cross the bay without a special permit from the captain of the port. And even when he has the permit, he can not safely make the trip without permission from the insurgent squadron.

—On the morning of the 7th the *Paiz* announced that the Vice-President had withdrawn his artillery from the hill batteries along the water front. Our information is to the effect that many guns had been simply drawn back out of sight. To-day it is reported that they are appearing again.

—The newspapers of the 5th publish a protest signed by the diplomatic representatives of Peru, Argentina, Chili, Bolivia and Uruguay to the effect that they had taken no part in the reported accords and conferences between the ministers of foreign powers.

—We were informed last week that a prominent senator whose language has long been the subject of much comment, was brought back from São Paulo on the 1st inst. by two attendants and lodged in an asylum. One of our colleagues has since confirmed the report.

—Our information in regard to the date on which the United States cruiser *Charleston* left Montevideo for this port, which was taken from an exchange, was incorrect. The *Charleston* was delayed by some repairs and did not leave that port until the afternoon of September 22nd, arriving here on the 26th.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel, and to, from, cargo.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1893, 1892, 1891.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for nine months:

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1893, 1892, 1891.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months:

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1893, 1892, 1891.

Imports. There is no particular change in the markets for the city...

Flour.—There have been no receipts since our last report...

White Pine.—In September we received 34,291 feet against 19,112 feet in the same month last year...

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil since our last report and the market is nominal.

Kerosene.—There are no receipts since our last report and the market is nominal.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,351 kegs per Severn, and 1,600 kegs, 100 cases per Rio de Janeiro...

Rice.—Receipts are 34,575 bags per Professor Koch from Saigon...

Codfish.—The Centro brought 1,430 cases from Hamburg in small lots brought. Quotations are nominal.

Hay.—Receipts nil during the past week, and the market is reported quiet nominal.

Indian Corn.—Receipts nil since our last report and the market is nominal.

Turpentine.—Receipts last month were 300 cases against 474 cases in September, 1892.

Rosin.—The Severn and White Wings brought 450 lbs. from Baltimore. Last quotations were 12,000—20,000 per lb.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,753 tons per Rio de Janeiro from Cardiff.

Cement.—Receipts are 2,000 bbls. per Trilva and 2,000 bbls. per Rio de Janeiro from London.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. Table with 3 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 3 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 3 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 3 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO.

FORN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 9th, 1893.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE.

October 7th, 1893.

BANKS.

<i>Capitas</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Non- ratine</i>	<i>Last rate</i>	<i>Cashing question</i>
			BILL DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	38,215 10,000	Açúcar do Brasil	— July 93	\$4%		
			Aliança de Brasil	X Feb - July 93	1%	240,000 50,000	10% 100 = 100

RIO DE JANEIRO

\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Bolivia	9-10-1900-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Brazil	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Canada	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Chile	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Colombia	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Cuba	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Denmark	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Egypt	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	France	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Germany	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Greece	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Haiti	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Honduras	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	India	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Indonesia	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Italy	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Japan	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Mexico	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Netherlands	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Norway	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Peru	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Portugal	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Russia	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Spain	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Sweden	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Switzerland	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Taiwan	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Thailand	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	United States	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Venezuela	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000
\$1,000,000	2,400,000	34,7174	Yugoslavia	10-14-May. 01	100	75	0000

PROVINCIAL

MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

[illegible]

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

[illegible]

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Both; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Dalton (Victoria) 14th October
Leibnitz 22nd "
Holbein 28th "
* Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.

New Orleans:

Delambre 20th October

**Valparaiso, Callao and other West
Coast Ports:**

Copernicus 15th October
Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Melbourne 14th October
J. W. Taylor 22nd "
Pascal 28th "

Intended sailings from Victoria for
New York:

Dalton 16th October

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient
inducement offers

For further information apply in Santos to

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 10 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**

58, Rua 19 de Março

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct 11	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 19	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo.
Potosi		

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Subrudo.

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Orellana Oct. 29th

Potosi Nov. 6th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura Oct. 21st

Tongararo Nov. 17th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick and regular passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at Texeira and Passotini; pas-
sengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crane & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Doric Nov. 3rd

Arawa Dec. 6th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TEIXEIRA
and PASSOTINI; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States

" — Brazil

" — River Plate

" — China, Japan

" — Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th

and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st. cl. 3rd. cl.

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen 500 Marks. 1400/000

" — Vigo 500 " 1300/000

" — Lisbon 500 " 1200/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 39, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Onivador, 1st floor.

N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks)

and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saratava,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters

and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Fire Assurance Company, London.

Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167.

Brazil Postage Stamps.



A splendid collection of Bra-
zilian postage stamps for sale
for 100,000.

All Brazilian and foreign
stamps sold separately at Rua
dos Quilves, 45. (Stationers.)

SITUATION.

An Englishman with many years business experience in
Brazil desires an appointment of trust in an English or Ame-
rican house in Rio or other city. Knows the language thor-
oughly and is a first rate accountant. Best references.
Address: K. C. B., Box. 799 Post office.

31.

BRAZILIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

For sale:
Collections of 40 varieties 4\$000
" 50 " 5\$000
" 80 " 20\$000
" 100 " 20\$000
" 120 " 20\$000
" 150 " 20\$000

73, Rua da Quitanda

Papelaria Ribeiro Macedo & Co.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being
now completed, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and
the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in
former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is
situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend
to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably
furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has
excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trains at
the door day and night, and in short, every modern im-
provement for the convenience of the most exigent.

José AUGUSTO DAS NEVES,

Manager.

SEA SICKNESS.

Every traveller should be provided in his sea voyages with
a bottle of tincture of NECTANDRA AMARA, to use against the
terrible sufferings of this sickness, as soon as it appears.
A teaspoonful (5 grammes) of this tincture, in a tablespoonful
(20 grammes) of pure water, taken every two hours, will
promptly and with efficacy relieve him against this evil and it
is well to know that he, who is provided with this tincture,
possesses a powerful remedy to cure any kind of stomach
diseases or disarrangements of the bowels.

The tincture of NECTANDRA AMARA of Antero Leivas is
sold at all chemist shops in Brazil.
The depot of the manufacturer is in Rio de Janeiro at
No. 73 Rua de S. Pedro.

NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS.

For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels
there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving
pills which for \$2500 per box, or 12\$500 for 6 boxes, and
20\$500 for boxes, go speedily in a registered packet by
post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad,
wherever they may be ordered. Address: Louisa Bueno de
Miranda, rua de S. Pedro No. 73, Rio de Janeiro.

The Chandler & Price

× × GORDON & PRESS × ×

and the Gilding & Co.

× × PEARL & PRESS × ×

are great favorites with all job printers.

We have some of each for sale.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"

always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praga do Commercio, Salas 25 and 26.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugay.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and

climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical

authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro.

Cable address: "BONTECOU, RIO,"

Rua S. Pedro No. 2,

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Sole representative in Brazil of the

Smith Premier Type-Writer Co.

A supply of ribbons, rubber erasers, type-writer oil, carbon

paper, etc., always on hand. Machines repaired.

Manufacturers agent for

Agricultural implements, Hardware specialties,

Windmills, Reams, yachts, etc.,

Kilns, revolvers, loading tools,

etc., Pianos, organs, billiard tables,

etc., Real top and other desks,

Coaches, harness, saddlery,

etc., Portable homes, fancy cribs,

Show cases, lamps and lin-

ens, plate glass,

Clocks and watches,

Photograph material and Amateur outfits, etc., etc.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a
Bottle. Directions in 16 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER Co.
Baltimore Md., U.S.A.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admission signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visit-
ing physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Baderstein, or Stewart)

before going there, in order to secure prompt medical atten-
dance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:

DR. BANDeira, No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.

DR. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 19, 1ª de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the after-
noon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

TYP. ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79.